Flight of Sanders and Tucker

WHEREABOUTS OF THE HEAD REBEL

He Leaves Charlotte, N. C., on the 25th Ult.

STONEMAN CLOSE ON HIS HEELS.

The Fugitives Shabbily Treated in North Carolina.

Arrest of a Conspirator in St. Louis.

Our Special Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1865. It is reported that Gen. Sheridan is to be President of the Assassination Court-Martial, Th Booth Conspiracy Court will be a long, tedious affair brought out will be of absorbing interest. It was e pected the Court would open to-morrow, but the organ gation does not seem to be fully completed.

## Associated Press Dispatch.

Washington, Saturday, May 6, 1865.

It was not definitely settled this afternoon whether the trial of the assassins will commence on Monday or not; in fact, the court had hardly been selected up to 2 o'clock. THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

## Flight of Sanders and Tucker from Mon treal.

Messrs. Sanders and Tucker have disappeared, and it is reported that they have gone in the direction of Halifax.

### Arrest of Blackburne, alias Dr. Tumblet nt St. Louis.

J. H. Blackburn, alias Dr. Tumblety, charge with complicity with Harrold in the assassination are conspiracy, was arrested here to-day in accordance with orders from the War Department.

## What Beverley Tucker Says.

MONTHEAL May 4, 1865.
TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA: I have this m

The whole business is in my deliberate judgment, an attempt to get up a pretext for a difficulty with the British provinces, and the consideration that since have been here I have received nothing but hospitality and kindness from you, impels me to make this brief address to aid in the dissipation of such pretext. I have to-day appealed to President Johnson and Secretary Stanton to allow me copies of the alleged "evidence" with respect to myself, to give me a chance to disprove it.

I will add that I will go before any magistrate here and verify the above by my solemn outh, and that I will agree that the United States Consul, or any respectable counsel that he may designate, shall cross-examine me in relation to the alieged "evidence," or any other and all acts of my life.

BEVERLEY TUCKER,

## Statement of William W. Cleary.

From The Toronto Leader, May 5.

To the Editor of The Leader.

Sir: The reward of \$10,000 offered for my capture by President Johnson imperatively demands that I should take the first opportunity and the most public means of referring to the proclamation which brands me before the world as a participator in the murder of the late President of the United States. The other gentlemen whose names are associated with mine I leave to speak for themselves.

In this proclamation I am referred to as the clerk of Mr. C. C. Clay. I dony most emphatically that I ever occupied such a position.

As to the assussination of Mr. Lincoln. I declare before high Heaven and the whole world that I knew nothing of it until it had been committed and announced in the newspapers. There is not a particle of truth in the statement that I "concorted and incited" the assassination. The announcement of the great crime came upon me as it no doubt did upon thousands of others who read it in the papers on the day succeeding Good Friday, like a clap of thunder; and I shared, with all my heart, in the general regret that so foul a deed had been committed, and that, too, at a time when the war, as I considered, had virtually been brought to a close.

Positive proof of my innocence it is, of course, impossible for me to produce. But if circumstantial evidence is of any avail, I may state that only a week ago I went to Detroit under "safe conduct" of the "military authorities" to arrange my affairs and return to my native State. If I had been guilty of the crime laid to my charge, does any one suppose that I would have ventured to go upon American soil when important revelations were daily being made and numerous persons arrested!

I can do no more now than openly and unequivocally assert my innocence. In doing this I annead to the month.

tions were daily being made and conserved present?

I can do no more now than openly and unequivocally assert my innocence. In doing this I appeal to the justice of a community which I trust will not sentence me unheard; and to the right feeling of the Government at Washington, who have been most egregiously deceived, if any evidence has been put in their possession which would make me the accomplice of assassing.

Asking your favor for the insertion of this card as soon as possible, I am, sir, yours respectfully.

W. W. CLEARY,

Beverley Tucker's Gratuitous Imperti-

Beverley Tucker's Gratuitous Impertimence.

From The Teronto Giobe, May 5.

Our Montreal correspondence this morning contains the statement that Beverley Tacker, one of the noted six for whose arrest such tempting rewards needfered, has issued a manifesto "to the people of Canada," stoutly denying his complicity in the murder of the fate President. His assertion may or not be correct, just as the information on which President Johnson based this preclamation may or may not be well founded. Hers at liberty to assert his innocence to his cavairy and heart's content; but he might have spared himself the forced about trouble of rushing into gratuitous conjecture about the 20 wagons.

# THE ASSASSINATION. Stir Among the Traitors in Canada.

Vol. XXV....No. 7,515.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

otives of the Washington Government. His theory at the Proclamation has been got up in order to continue a pretext for trouble with Canada is a miserably cak invention—too transparent a dedge to zerve his proce. We have no more right to assume that that believe that Beverley Tucker is guilty of the charge tributed to him. The relations between Canada and e United States are of a most satisfactory kind, as we upe they may ever continue to be; and it is a piece of atmitted to the proclamatic of the procl

## spirators Legal Under the Ashburton

From The Terente Leader, May 5.

The telegraph apprised us, the other day, that a requisition had been made on the Canadian Government for the surrender of certain persons alleged to have been implicated in a plot for the late atrocious issassination of President Lincoln. The statement has not been confirmed, and another line has been pursued. President Johnson effers rewards, amounting in the aggregate to \$50,000, for the arrest of six persons aid to be implicated by the evidence taken in the Bureau of Military Justice as accomplices in the murrer of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted assussination of Mr. Seward. The first of those mained is no less a person than Jefferson Davis, President of what we must now call the late Southern Confederacy. Three of the others are Messrs. Thompson, Clay and Sanders, two of whom are noderstood to have acted as official agents of the Confederacy in Canadia.

Tucker and Sanders are, we believe, still at Montreal, and Cleary, who is described as the late clerk of Mr. Clay, surreadered himself a few days ago in this stilly, on a charge preferred before the Grand Jury of laving violated the neutrality laws of this country by lotting the raid on St. Athan on our soil. The want

use wretches thirsting for easy gain, and having a one objection to blood money than to any other kind only. Though we do not see that any demand can-ade under the Ashburton treaty, there is some reas-s suspect that an attempt to kidnap some of the parts ay be made, in the hope that, in this way, the rewe-ight be obtained. By the terms of the proclamatic ie arrest must be made in the States; and by a subst grinternational agreement, there is only one way-held fugitive criminals can be legally placed in the vaver of the off-vernment they have offended; and the vary must have committed the crime in the country. power of the of vernment they have ofended; and the they must have committed the crime in the country y which they are demanded. If the allegations of Pro-dent Johnson's proclamation were sustained, the affir would prove a very troublesome one for Canada, all we should have small cause to thank those who has brought us into it. But it would be most unfair to pr-udge the case against them on the evidence now before the oable.

## A Montreal Opinion of the President Proclamation.

The proclamation by President Johnson From The Montreal Gazette, May 5.

The proclamation by President Johnson which came by our midnight dispatches and appears in our last impression, created a profound sensation It might well do so. It purports to be based on "ev dence in the Burcan of Military Justice." It is difficult to conceive that any civilized Government could issue a proclamation without good evidence; and the presumption is, the "Military Burcan" has affidavi on which to base it. But, on the other hand, it will be clear to the whole world that the criminality attribute to President Davis is inconsistent with the whole career of his life and government; and he cannot be supposed to have been so blind as not to see that to precure or incite such a deed as that done, and that at tempted at Washington, would consign his name, whice stands fair before all mankind, to eternal infamy. And for what I No carthly good that the wit of man camagine. In fact, to repeat Mr. Gerritt Smith's word the supposition is "insane." Nothing short of positive proof could induce impartial men to believe an the statements of the proclamation. The evidence of spice or such persons as these reported to be arrested, would not be enough. If Mr. Davis could be proved to be guilty of such a crime as that imputed to him, then term of infamy would be too strong with which the brand him; but if he cannot be so proved, it must be said that no civilized Government was ever before guilty of so infamous a libel.

News of Jeff. Davis.

## News of Jeff, Davis.

The Sunday Daily Times gives the follwin lispatch from one of its correspondents:

dispatch from one of its correspondents:

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, May I, 865.

Lieut. Col. Parker of the 4th New-Hampshir captured by Wheeler's cavalry, near Magnolia, abotthree weeks since, has just returned, having been paded at Greenshorough on the 16th ult. by Beauregard.

Quartermaster Tilton of the same regiment, ctured about the same time, also returned this mornin He was in Charlotte April 25. Jeff. Davis left the on that day, bound for Texas, escorted by a detachant of cavalry under Gen. Echols and Basil Duke. Thenumbered about 3,000, and had with them a train obout 20 wagons.

nsacked the private stores, and committed various trages on the property and persons of the citizens is men are mainly Kentuckians and Texans, and were

## Davis Having a Hard Time.

From The Washington Republican.
We have further news to-day of the absquatation of Jef. Davis and his conductors of the decease ebel Government. Sam. McCubbin, well known is altimore, and heretofore an irreconcilable Rebel, hattarned to Richmond. He was intrusted with the siduet of the treasure of the Rebel Secretary Treasure which had been received for an emergency. He m, which had been reserved for an emergency. es an eccount of many adventurous incidents and re-breadth escapes. He left Jeff, Davis, Breckin re, Renjamin, Trenholm, Extra Billy Smith, and other ed. Releis, at Greensborough, and made fast to humand, upon hearing rumors of the falling out-entire bottom of the Confederacy. It is any this choice body of fugitive Confederates re-inced three days at Greensborough, on account of he railread or transportation obstruction; that they

only means of escape from capture by the

hat city, would indicate that he found some one in that ity willing to harbor him.

I would not necessarily follow, however, that he kent to Montreal, knowing that he would be barbored by persons who had been privy to and sametioned the slot. He may simply have been attracted to Montreal by the evil reputation which past events has given to a critain class of people in that city.

Our Montreal corresponent informs us that Messrs, sanders and Tucker have published a letter to Presi-lent Johnson, in which they characterize his proclaum-ion offering rewards for their apprehension as a "hving herming he."

On Thursday, a letter from Tucker only accused the President of issuing his proclamation for the purpose of creating difficulty with Canada; but on Friday, a letter from Tucker and Sanders jointly went vastly further, and boddy charged the assasination of Mr. Lincoln upon President Johnson himself.

The peculiar genius of George N. Sanders is unmistakenbly manifested in that accusation. Gleary has

takeably manifested in that accusation. Gleary hapablished in The Leader here a letter—much more ten-perate in tone than those published by Tucker as Sanders—in which he denies all complicity in the a assimation plot, and further denies having ever ber-slerk to Clay, as is alleged in the Washington procleaning.

## Note about Booth and the Refugees in Cannda.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Str. St. Catharines, C. W., was one of the wo headquarters of the conspirators in Canada. Here was principally managed the first proposed raid upo Lake Erie. Here, Clay, Sanders, Thompson and othe lived a large share of the time. Some two years sincone Cox took a house recently occupied by Gershar Wright, deceased. From that time, until quite recently that house has been the Rebel headquarters. A lette from the Rev. Mr. (Norton, recently received, says: "S much odium is centering upon St. Catharines, in cor nection with the foul plots concocted here, that so one should be allowed to speak for us, and express the universal horror that is felt among the Canadians against the conspirators. Iam informed, is a way that appears credible, that among some waste papers left i the Gershom Wright House, lately occupied by Cox, Clay, and the other refugess, has been found a portion of a letter addressed to John Wilkes Booth." New-York, May 6, 1865.

The Express Robbery.

Cincinnati, May 7, 1865.

Among the valuables stolen from the sales of the Adams Express Company on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway train, on May 5, were 29 United States 7,30 bonds of 8500 each, numbered from 66, 198 to 66, 187, consecutively and inclusively, and 10 United States 62, 137, consecutively and inclusively.

These bonds are the property of the Government, and the Express Company warms all persons against receiving the same. The Company has also offered a reward of \$500 for each and every person who shall be arrested and convicted as a participant in the robbery of either the passengers or the express on the occasion.

Death of the Rev. Edward Lynch. YONKERS, N. Y., Friday, May 5, 1865. The Rev. Edward Lynch of Yonkers, died a

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

He Advises Rebel Soldiers Not to Take the Oath-

## Our Special Disputch.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 6, 1865, The trial of Benj. G. Harris, M. C., proceeded day. Seret, Stewart, who made the arrest, W.

Accused thought be would be ready by Tuesda sorning. Court adjourned to 11 o'clock Monday, th

Harris is imperturbable, and looks as defiant as when e made a row in the house of his friends at Chicago.

## Associated Press Dispatch.

Washington, Saturday, May 6, 1865. The trial of Benjamin G. Harris was resume

Witness replied by saying that in the conversation, after the giving of the money had been spoken of, the accused said that all the trouble was the fault of the "damned Abohitomats," that if the Abolitomats had stayed away it would have been all right. The necessed also said that the idea of a few people in Washington interfering in affairs, after Gen. Grart and Gen. Lee had made an agreement, was a damned piece of humbug; that the Republicans would not rule long, but, by God, they would soon be shown who would rile. Witness did not recollect that the accused said that he never did anything more isnocently than he did when he gave the men money to help them along.

When this conversation took place no one was present but witness and the accused. Mr. Maddox was not present at that conversation; but he was there at some other conversation.

The accused told Mr. Maddox that he slid not know what in hell he was arrested for, and Mr. Maddex replied that it was said in Leonardtown that Chapman and Read had reported him. To this the accused replied that he could not see what in the devil they had reported him for.

The Judge-Advocate here closed his case, reserving the right to examine Sergeant Swan, the witness for whom they had been waiting, when he should be in attendance.

The Judge-Advocate withdrew his offer to prove the disloyalty of the accused.

The Judge-Advocate also asked loave to correct the record, and Mr. Chapman was called to settle a point in his testimony.

It appeared upon the record that Chapman testified

record, and Mr. Chapman was called to settle a point in his testimony.

It appeared upon the record that Chapman testified that Read remarked that it was too late then to kill the President. Witness's recollection of it was, that it was Harris and not Kead who made the remark.

The Court then adjourned until Wednesday, when the accused will commence his defense.

NORTH CAROLINA.

## The Status-Important Orders.

## From Our Special Correspondent

RALEIGH, N. C., April 28, 1865. The loyal people of the State and of th

country have occasion for gratitude that the mistake policy which was to follow the surrender of Johnston army has been reversed by the firmness, decision and foresight of the Government, sustained by Gen. Grant When it became known that the bogus and facility

When it became known that the bogus and facility. Legislature of North Carolina were likely to be remstated, with the notorious and unprincipled Governor Vance at their head, with a two years lease of power, and the opportunity to wield the State and, indirectly, the Government patronage for the perpetuation of their aristocratic rule, the hearts of the people sank within them. To give a rembiance of the people's approval to such a policy, petitions were not in given lation. such a policy, petitions were put in circulation and a number of names were obtained, request ing the military authorities to invite Vance field's staff, with other officers of the same staff, have to return from his hiding place, and, with been assigned this duty. They will start for Greens-lis Legislature, resume the reins of government. borough to-day by railroad. I shall go up and witness the river for St. Louis, and 625 bales for Cincianati.

# t is even reported that Vance himself wrote to Ge

mple message to Gen. Johnston. Unconditional su or such a surrender as Gen. Lee made. A

ats and guerrillas, the whole people will rote, and elec

The Twenty-third Corps, and the Tenth Corps, Gen ofield's command, remain, with Kilpatrick's cav ry, to occupy the State and insure tranquillity. The ops will probably be in Richmond by the middle of

arters touching the movement of the troops, and

nt tranquillising of the State. Hooks, Mtl. Day, or the Miss., In the Field, & Hogge, Mil. Div. of the Miss, IN THE FIELD.

Sericial Field Orders, No. 65,—The General eanding announces a further suspension of hostilityd a final agreement with Gen. Johnston, which tinates the war as to the armies under his command the country east of the Chattahooches. Copiete terms of convention will be furnished Major Gechoffeld, Gillinger and Wilson, who are special of convention will be the who are specially of limer and Wilson, who are specially with the execution of its details in the Depart North Carolina, Department of the South, and and Western Georgia. Capt. Casper Myers

Army commanders may at once ioan to the inhabitants such of the captured males, horses, wagons and vehicles as can be spared from immediate mae, and the commanding Generals of armies may laste provisions, animals, or any public supplies that can be spared, to relieve present wants, and to encourage the inhabitants to renew their peaceful pursuits and restore relations of friendship among our fellow-cirizens and countrymen. Foraging will forthwith cease, and when necessity or long marches compel the taking of forage, provisions, or sny kind of private property, compensation will be made on the spet, or when the disbursing officers are not provided with finds, vouchers will be given in proper form payable at the nearest Military Department.

By order of Major Gen. W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

Huga's, Mil., Div. of the Mississipil, In the?

By order of Major Gen. W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G.

Highes. Mil., Div. of the Mississippi, In the Field Near Raleigh N. C. April 27, 1865.

Special Field Orders, No. 66.—Hostilities having ceased, the following changes and dispositions of troops in the field will be made with as little delay as practicable. The Tenth and Twenty-third Corps will remain in the Department of North Carolina, and Maj. Gen. 3. M. Schoffeld will transfer back to Maj. Gen. Gilm. Or Gen. Gilmore commanding Department of the South, the two Brigades formerly belonging to the Division of Brevet Maj. Gen. Grover, at Savannah. The Third Division of Cavalry Corps. Brevet Maj. Gen. Kilpatrick commanding, is hereby transferred to the Department of North Carolina, and Gen. Kilpatrick will report in person to Maj. Gen. Schoffield for orders. The Cavalry command of Maj. Gen. Stoneman will return to East Tennessee, and that of Brevet Maj. Gen. Wilson will be conducted back to the Tennessee Kiver in the neighborhood of Decatur, Alabama.

Major-Gen. Howard will conduct the Army of the Tennescee to Richmond, Va., following roads substantially by Louisburg, Warrenton, Lawrenceville and Petersburg, or to the right of that line. Major-Gen. Sloems will conduct the Army of Georgia to Richmond by roads to the left of the route indicated for Gen. Howard, viz: by Oxford, Boydton and Nottoway Court-House. These Armies will turn in at this point the contonts of their ordinance train and use the wagons

ard, viz: by Oxford, Boydton and Nottoway Court-House. These Armies will turn in at this point the contents of their ordnance train and use the wagens for extra forage and provisions. These columns will be conducted slowly and in the best of order, and will aim to be at Richmond ready to resume the march by the middle of May. The Chief Quartermaster and Commissary of this Military Division, Generals Easton and Beckwith, after making the proper dispositions of their Departments here, will proceed to Richmond and make suitable preparations to receive these columns and to provide for their further journey.

By order of Major-Gen. W. T. Sherman,
L. M. DATION, A. A. G.

The order of the War Department announcing the eath of President Lincoln, and the accompanying order of Gen. Grant, suspending all business in the army to-morrow, Saturday, 29th, was read to the whole army this evening upon parade.

## The Surrender.

Brig. Gen. Hartsuff, Inspector-General on Gen. Scho

caders of THE TRIBUNE. The editorials in the New-York and other papers inion among the soldiers of the Army-and I might.

with little variation from truth, say among the officers

on the subject. I need not say more. Affairs are The Army of Gen. Howard is moving North. The Twentieth Corps is marching to-day.

## Associated Press Disputch.

RALFIGH, Saturday, April 28, 1865.

Gen. Sherman and staff leave here to-day for harleston and Savannah, where he will remain a short mue and then leave for Richmond in time to meet his ommand, which also leaves here for that place on Mon-

## SECOND DISPATCH.

Parties who have arrived here from Greens

Parties who have arrived here from Greensborough state that Gen. Johnston's army have nearly
all left for their homes, a large unjority having taken
heir arms with them, chaiming that the understanding
with Gen. Sherman allows them to do so. They commenced leaving for their homes immediately after Gen.
Sherman's first interview with Gen. Johnston.
Gen. Sherman received the news of President
Lincoln's assassination on the morning of the 17th inst.,
which was the day he left to meet Gen. Johnston, and
are day before the date of his measur andum. The inteligence was not kept from Sherman's army for a day or
wo, as reported, but given to them immediately after
t was received. It is well for the enems that this army

An Important Order. The following important order has just

een issued by Gen. Schoffeld:

HDGRS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRY OF THE ORIO, HALLTOK N. C.,

April 27, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.—The Commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing to the army and the people of North Carolina, that hostilities within this State have definitely cased. That for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout the country.

ish this great end.
All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and
cated with kindness, while these who disturb the
cace or violate the laws will be punished with the

weity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure
e interests of the United States Government and proet the people until a civil government can be estabshed in harmony with the Continuous and laws of
e United States. The most perfect discipline and

enment to punish those political landers who are reponsible for Secession, Rebeilion and civil war with a
ts horrors. Between the Government of the Unite
States and the people of North Carolina there is peace
By command of Maj-Gen. Schoffeld.

J. A. CAMPBELL, Ass't. AdJ't.-Gen.

# The Slavery Question Settled in North

chance of personnel that this yeard question shall never be allowed again to disturb the national councils or lead to fratricidal strife.

Those of our people who would still thing to the institution of Slavery must accept the situation as they find it, and not as they would have it, and if the people of North Carolina would set wisely they will make all possible haste to ask readmission to the Union, without Slavery.

We republish the following order from Gen. Schoffeld: HIQUS. DEPT. OF N. C. ARRY OF THE OFFICE SCHOOL OF THE OF

Gev. Vance.

From The Ralsich Progress, April 30.

We learn that some of the staff officers of the late Gov. Vance are now in the city, unsily engaged in maneuvering for the restoration of the house of Zebnion to power. We have only to say to these patriots that the sooner they retire to that shade of obtyion to which a betrayed people are determined to consign them, the better for them and the country which they profess to love so much.

We learn also that Vance is at Greensborough, from which point he is making piteo is appeals to the milliprofess to the milliprofess of the control of the control of the control of the control of the milliprofess of the control of the con

We learn also that Vance is at Greensborough, from which point he is making piecols appeals to the military authorities to restore him to the Executive chair of a State whose people he has been mainly instrumental in beggaring. To him we have only to say, that the people of North Carolina want no more of his rule, and that the sooner he abandons all pretentions to a position which his vanity and bratality has disgraced, the better. Silence, on his part, will modify, to some extent, the loathing and disgnate which all true patriots and loyal men have for him. A new era is now dawning upon North Carolina and the whole Souts, and men of ability, integrity and moral honesty are wanted for high positions.

It is the settled policy of the Government that all ex-

## Arrival of Cotton.